

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1900

XXXIX—NO 29

AT THE LIBRARY.

October Purchase of Books Now Ready.

FICTION AND NON-FICTION.

As Usual the Latest Publications are Included in the List—Plenty of Good Reading for Chilly October Evenings—Comprehensive Annotations.

The October purchase of books is now ready for circulation at the McClymonds public library. The list, with a short synopsis of each important book prepared for THE INDEPENDENT by the first librarian, is as follows:

FICTION.

Crane, Stephen. Red Badge of Courage. New edition with portrait and biographical sketch of the author.

Hough, Emerson. The Girl at the Halfway House. The time is just after the close of the civil war. Edward Franklin, as ex-officer of the northern army, studying law in a small town in Illinois, is tempted through a letter from an old army friend to join him on the western frontier and take up government land. Their experience in the free life of the west, with its many opportunities and queer characters, offers a narrative of unusual freshness and picturesqueness. The heroine is an educated Southern girl who comes west with her family; through the reverses of war, her father becoming keeper of the Halfway House.

Holley, Marietta. Sweet Cicely.

Bacheller, I. A. Eben Holden. The scene of the story is St. Lawrence county, in northern New York. A little walf develops under the tutelage of Uncle Eb and a kind farmer of the district into a college student, a successful journalist, and eventually into a hero of the civil war. The real hero of the book, however, is Eben Holden, noted for his square dealings, quaint sayings and kindly ways. A wholesome story, filled with real people.

Ronlows, E. A. They Laugh That Way.

Dudney, Mrs. H. Folly Corner.

Weyman, Stanley. From the Memoirs of a Minister of France.

Sheldon, C. M. Richard Bruce.

Sheldon, C. M. The Twentieth Door.

Sheldon, C. M. The Crucifixion of Philip Strong.

Garland, Hamlin. Rose of Dutcher's Cooly.

Herrick, Rob. The Web of Life. A story of Chicago at the time of the Pullman strike. The characters are a young hospital doctor and the unhappy wife of a man who is a confirmed drunkard. The three meet in the casualty ward of a hospital, where the husband has been carried after a shooting affray. The doctor operates upon the man, who lives, but with an impaired mind. The narrative is sad and the end a tragedy.

Fuller, Henry B. With the Procession.

Stickney, Mary E. Brown of Lost River. The hero, "Brown," is the best bronco breaker in Wyoming, but notwithstanding his prowess in this line he is chiefly notable in the story as the rather reticent lover of Edith Ellery. Her uncertain course of action furnishes the cause of a very pretty romance.

Hill, John A. Stories of the Railroad.

Pool, Maria L. The Melon Farm. Another New England story by the author of "The Two Salomes," etc. The heroine is a young prima donna who loses her voice at the outset of a promising operatic career. The subsequent development of the story is full of interest.

Brown, Anna R. The Immortal Garland.

Barry, William. Arden Massiter.

Stuart, Ruth McE. The Story of Babette.

Mackie, Pauline. A Georgian Actress.

Tomlinson, E. T. Ward Hill, the Senior.

LeBaron, Grace. Little Daughter.

Webster, Henry K. The Banker and the Bear. An unusually bright and entertaining story of the stock market.

NON FICTION.

Skinner, Charles M. Flowers in the Pave. A chatty, discursive little book about the wild flowers that make their homes in the city.

McCarthy, Eugene. Familiar Fish; Their Habits and Capture. One of the handiest, most practical and useful of the many books on this subject. The author writes with scientific thoroughness but with a light touch that makes easy reading. The book should be the companion of all who go a-fishing.

Bridger, A. E. Man and his Maladies.

A popular handbook of physiology and domestic medicine in accord with the advance in medical science.

Oman, C. W. England in the Nineteenth Century.

Mitchell, S. W. Fat and Blood: an essay on the treatment of certain forms of neurasthenia and hysteria.

Bayer, C. J. Material Impressions.

Romanes, G. J. Thoughts on Religion.

Hillers, Alfred. Tuberculosis, Its Nature, Prevention and Treatment; with special reference to the open air treatment of Phthisis.

Hannah, L. C. A Brief History of Eastern Asia. Omitting Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria and Asia Minor, because the history of these countries belongs to Europe and the Mediterranean.

rather than Asia. Mr. Hannah begins with prehistoric times and traces the history of the Asiatic civilizations to present day populations.

Davidson, T. A. History of Education.

DeLawrence, L. W. Hypnotism. A complete system of method, application and use. The art and practice of mesmerism and mental healing for beginners, advanced students and practitioners.

Monroe, Will S. Comenius and the Beginnings of Educational Reform.

Pullen, Leighton. History of the Book of Common Prayer.

Marden, O. S. Winning Out. A book for young people on character building by habit forming.

Gould, E. P. Biblical Theology of the New Testament.

Ball, W. R. Short History of Mathematics.

Walker, Timothy. Introduction to American Law.

Day, H. F. Up in Maine. Stories of Yankee life told in verse. A collection of poems of the farm, the shore and the logging camps, which has been called "the best Yankee verse since the Bigelow Papers."

Stall, Sylvanus. What a Young Husband Ought to Know.

Scientific American. Inexpensive country homes.

Sidmore, Eliza R. China, the Long-Lived Empire. Seven of the twenty-eight chapters are devoted to the capital—Pekin, one to the foreign missions, one to each of the cities of Canton, Tientsin and Shanghai, and to the great wall. The decadence of Manchus, the alien reigning family, is the subject of another chapter, while the Dowager Empress is treated of at equal length.

An amusing account is given of the Tsung-li Yamen, the group of old men that is nominally responsible for the empire's foreign policy. A timely and interesting book.

Dewey, John. School and Society.

Shaw, Bernard. Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant. 2 vols.

Brinkerhoff, General R. Recollections of a Lifetime.

Sweet, John. American Public Schools—History and Pedagogics.

Reid, Whitelaw. Problems of Expansion.

Jones, Ed. E. Economic Crises.

Paris Exposition. Official catalogue of the United States fine art exhibit.

Morris, Mrs. Rob. Dragons and Cherry Blossoms. Travel in Japan.

Dye, Eva E. McLaughlin and Old Oregon.

Skinner, Chas. M. Nature in a City Yard.

Pratt, Mara. America's Story for America's Children.

Brady, H. C. Rugby. The story of a great public school.

Smythe, N. C. The Conquest of Arid America. Chapters on "Colonial expansion at home," "Real Utopias of the arid West," "Undeveloped America," "The army of the half-employed" and notes as to methods of irrigation.

Sprahr, Chas. B. America's Working People.

Bates, Lois. Story Lessons on Character Building, Morals and Manners.

Brady, Cyrus. Stephen Decatur.

Hubbard, Elbert. Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Plans for Roosevelt Meeting Changed Owing to President's Departure.

CANTON, Oct. 5.—It is probable that the departure of President and Mrs. McKinley for Washington next Monday will end their summer vacation in Canton. The Canton home will not be closed, so that if they desire to come here for a time, or to spend the closing days of the campaign here, everything will be in readiness for them. The President's leaving is likely to necessitate a change in the plans for the Roosevelt meeting on October 18, which the local committee was arranging to hold on the McKinley lawn, at which they had hoped to have the President introduce the speaker. The meeting will probably be held down town.

Superintendent Yarger, of the workhouse, has filed his report for the month of September with the county commissioners. The earnings for the month were \$951.81; cash receipts, \$391.16, and expenses, \$1,491.91, leaving the total expense of running the workhouse above earnings \$413.91. The report shows that there were 101 prisoners on hand at the beginning of the month. During the month 58 were received and an equal number discharged, leaving the number of inmates the same as at the beginning of the month.

Amos B. Mase has been appointed administrator of the estate of Benjamin Kinehart, of Bethlehem township.

A motion for the removal of O. H. Snyder as executor of the estate of Rubin Snyder has been filed.

BAR UNDER BOND.

He Waived Examination Before United States Commissioner.

At his hearing before United States Commissioner Uhl in Cleveland, yesterday, Michael Bar waived a preliminary hearing and was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$2,000. C. C. Upian, his attorney, made strenuous efforts to have the bond reduced, but the commissioner refused. Mr. Upian qualified as bondsman.

DEATHS IN SEPTEMBER.

Four were Due to Cholera Infantum, Brought On by Heat.

Health Officer T. Clarke Miller has just completed his death record for September. The eight deaths were due to the following causes: Cholera infantum, 4; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1; heart disease, 2. In September, 1899, ten deaths occurred. The cholera infantum cases were the result of the hot weather.

Boys' satin calf shoes 89c a pair.

D. T. FRANK & CO.

DELIVERY OF MAIL.

System for Tuscarawas Comes at Last.

CARRIER BRADY AT WORK.

He is Studying the Route, Which is Twenty-four Miles Long—The First Mail Will be Delivered About the Middle of the Month—R. Edwards Appointed Substitute Carrier.

Postmaster L. A. Koons has been officially notified to begin the free delivery of mail in the thickly populated territory west of the city, along the route laid out by Special Agent Blackburn, who spent several days in this vicinity last summer. O. C. Brady, who was appointed carrier for the route last summer, has been instructed to familiarize himself with the route, learning the names of the persons whose mail is to be delivered and designating at what points the boxes should be placed, and be prepared to begin the delivery of mail by the middle of the month.

It is a special ruling of the postoffice department that persons who do not erect suitable mail boxes at the most convenient point for the carrier are not entitled to the benefits of the system. All mail, until it passes into the hands of the persons to whom addressed, is in charge of the government and the government is responsible for it. Hence the department's insistence on the boxes being waterproof and sufficiently well built to insure the safe keeping of mail placed therein. A metallic box manufactured expressly for the purpose is said to be the best and, in the long run, the cheapest.

The route which Carrier Brady will be expected to cover daily is twenty-four and a quarter miles in length. Many people are doubtful whether he will be able to make a complete round during the bad weather, for the roads of the vicinity have a reputation for heaviness during certain seasons. Carrier Brady will leave the city each morning shortly after 6 o'clock. The route is as follows: From Massillon west on Wooster road through West Brookfield to Beech Grove, 4 miles; thence south to Bentley, 1½ miles; thence southwest to Weideman's corners, 12 miles; thence south ½ mile; thence southeast to Snavely's corners, 1½ miles; south to the Millersburg road, 1 mile; thence northeast to Maxheimer's corners, 1½ miles; thence south east through Pigeon Run road, 1 mile; thence south to Pigeon Run road, 1½ miles; north east on Massillon and Pigeon Run road to Tremont street, 3 miles; southwest on Tremont street and Millersburg road to Moffit's corners, 2 miles; north through Brookfield to North Wooster road, 2½ miles; east to Massillon on North Wooster road, 3 miles.

Richard Edwards, the West Main street grocer, has been appointed substitute rural delivery mail carrier succeeding William Weaver, the original appointee, resigned. Mail is to be delivered to about 300 families, or 1000 persons.

ENTERAINED AT FULTON.

C. M. B. A. and L. C. B. A. Spend Thursday Evening Pleasantly.

Members of Branch No. 38, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and of the Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association spent Thursday evening pleasantly at Canal Fulton, the guests of Branch No. 77, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

The Massillonians were met by a committee immediately upon their arrival and were escorted to the opera house, where the Fulton members of the societies were assembled. A handsomely decorated table, groaning beneath its weight of good things, was the first object that met the gaze of the visitors, and about this they were forthwith seated.

The Rev. H. J. Gerhardtstein, rector of the Canal Fulton Catholic church, delivered an address of welcome, and while the guests were at the table acted as toastmaster, calling upon various well known persons for remarks.

Among those who spoke were L. L. Volkmar and Sebastian Hamel.

After lunch a card contest between Massillon and Canal Fulton players took place. It was won by J. P. Hamel, of Massillon. A beautiful C. M. B. A. pin was the prize. A Canal Fulton couple carried off the honors in the prize waltz, and likewise a cake of wonderful richness and goodly dimensions, bearing the emblem of the C. M. B. A. The music of the Canal Fulton orchestra, which was more than excellent, added greatly to the enjoyment of the party.

Branch 38 and the L. C. B. A. wish to extend to the Fultonians a vote of thanks, and express the hope that they will be able to return the visit at an early date.

DEATHS IN SEPTEMBER.

Four were Due to Cholera Infantum, Brought On by Heat.

Health Officer T. Clarke Miller has just completed his death record for September. The eight deaths were due to the following causes: Cholera infantum, 4; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1; heart disease, 2. In September, 1899, ten deaths occurred. The cholera infantum cases were the result of the hot weather.

Boys' satin calf shoes 89c a pair.

D. T. FRANK & CO.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT.

The President Cannot Become Massillon's Guest.

Secretary to the President Cortelyou stated Thursday morning that in all probability it would be impossible for President McKinley, who returns to Washington on Monday, to accept Mayor Wise's invitation to become the guest of Massillon on some day suitable to his convenience.

"Answer to Mayor

Wise's letter," said Mr. Cortelyou, "has been delayed in the hope that the Presi-

dent would find it possible to accept. It

is a matter of great regret to Mr. Mc-

Kinley that circumstances will not per-

mit him to regard his own wishes in the

matter and accept the invitation."

THROWN ON TRACKS

Unconscious Bicyclist in Dangerous Position.

WIER'S STRANGE ACCIDENT

Was Assisted to His Home by the Police, and Placed in the Care of a Surgeon—Hours Before He Fully Recovered Consciousness—Another Mishap in Which A. Cromer is Hurt.

Gustave Weir is very much better today. He had several slight hemorrhages Wednesday, but it is not believed that the blood came from the lungs. Recovery is certain. Weir is the victim of a bicycle accident which occurred at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, in Summit street, between Main and Water streets.

Weir's wheel struck an obstruction, and he was hurled forward upon the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway.</

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

31 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
SALE AT BROWN'S BOOK STORE, BRUN-
MERLIN'S CIGAR STAND (dotted Circle),
AND BELL HANNAH'S NEWS STAND
IN NORTH MULBERRY.

MONDAY OCTOBER 8, 1900.

The final burst of effort on the part of Democratic campaign managers, as in 1896, is to be on the labor question, in an effort to agitate the workingmen. While on this question it should be said that savings bank statistics are always interesting and important, as they show the decline or rise in the surplus earnings of the people, and may be accepted as a pretty sure condition of the wage-earners and the small trades people. In 1888, the year of Harrison's election, the per capita deposits were \$22.75. In 1892 they were \$26.11, an increase of \$3.36. Four years later they were \$26.68, an increase of 57 cents. In 1899 they were \$29.24, an increase of \$2.56, and if the same rate be maintained through the fourth year of McKinley's administration the increase will be \$3.41. To summarize, the amounts per capita which the people of the United States have been able to add to their savings have been as follows:

Four years of Republicanism.....\$3.36
Four years of Democracy.....57
Four years of Republicanism.....3.41

WOOL PROVING SATISFACTORY.

Mr. Archibald McGregor, formerly editor of the Canton News-Democrat, contributes a three column article to that journal, the object of which apparently is to convince the public that prosperity is a delusion and a snare. For instance:

"Is it not about time that wool growers were having the wool removed from before their eyes?" Their wool protection is great cheat, for the mill owners get double or more of the protection."

Mr. McGregor seems to know a great deal more about wool than any wool grower, but he is nevertheless impracticable. Were the duties on wool increased, domestic manufacturers would have to stop manufacturing and we would be compelled to buy our woolens abroad. Under Cleveland's free trade policy, wool that is now worth twenty cents was dull at twelve cents.

A correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT who was highly amused at Mr. McGregor's remarks, contributes the following: "Sheep and wool growing is the best business a farmer can engage in. For instance, if ten ewes are bought for the common price of \$8 each they will bring ten lambs in the spring, and if held until fall these lambs will be worth \$3 each. The ewes will shear say five pounds of wool each, so that the farmer will have fifty pounds of wool worth twenty cents per pound. His investment may, accordingly, be reckoned as follows:

50 pounds wool at 20 cents.....\$10.00	
10 lambs at \$3 each.....30.00	

\$40.00	

Original investment.....30.00
The outcome of an investment of

\$30 in a year.....\$70.00

"And if McKinley is elected," concludes THE INDEPENDENT's correspondent, "twenty-cent wool will jump to twenty-five cents. Will anything more be satisfying to Mr. McGregor?"

WHY THEY WILL VOTE FOR Mc KINLEY.

Asked to state briefly why he thinks "anti-imperialists" should vote for McKinley, Senator George F. Hoar has done so to the best of his ability. Briefly the senator from Massachusetts distinguishes between the imperialist and the anti-imperialist:

The imperialist says the Philippine islands are ours. The anti-imperialists say the Philippine islands belong to the Philippine people. The imperialists say we will establish for them the best government we think they are fit for. The anti-imperialists say they have a right to establish for themselves such a government as they think good and fit for themselves.

According to this conception of the situation, McKinley stands for imperialism, Bryan for anti-imperialism, but, says Senator Hoar:

In 1896, you regarded Mr. Bryan's campaign as a "passionate crusade of dishonor." You said its success would bring with it not only adversity, but disgrace. Would its success not bring disgrace now? Mr. Bryan said at Topeka that if he were elected the free coinage of silver should be accomplished before another presidential election. Secretary Gage says he can lawfully accomplish it by executive powers alone. Whether Mr. Gage is right in his construction of the powers of the president under existing law, I will not undertake to say.

But I will undertake to say that Mr. Bryan will not hesitate to use that power if he has the great authority of Mr. Gage for its lawfulness.

Senator Hoar does not believe that the man who promoted the ratification of the Spanish treaty means business in this matter of the Philippine islands, but he does believe that Bryan means business in the matter of the free coinage of silver, in the matter of free trade, and in his purpose to reconstruct the supreme court. "He means bad business," says Senator Hoar. "He means business which will overthrow prosperity and embarrass manufacture, which will reduce wages and destroy credit; which will debauch the currency and render the standard of value uncertain; which will impair the obligation of contracts and the value of savings; which will hurt our credit and break our faith."

To sum up, Senator Hoar does not believe that his fellow "anti-imperialists" should vote for the candidate who they admit will accomplish all these things if he is elected, because he and his party have given us empty promise of so-called justice to 10,000,000 Asiatics, and at the same time threaten grievous injustice and wrong to 19,000,000 Americans.

THE A B C OF THE TRUST QUESTION.

An old-fashioned Democrat, Mr. Lynch declared the other evening that he was willing to leave the trusts to the natural progress of evolution. It would be a very good thing for the public if it would agree unanimously with this distinguished and influential citizen of Stark county. Mr. Lynch deplores the projection of a purely commercial and economic question into the arena of political discussion. He does not fear the trusts, not because they do not seek to throttle competition and to maintain prices, since they have failed in their purpose, but he does fear the possible departure of our government from its simple republican form to arbitrarily sit in judgment upon the rights of private citizens to invest their money as they please.

The remedy, he says, is worse than the disease. He declares that the trusts found their origin in the legitimate hope of manufacturers, all but crushed a few years ago by over production and fierce competition, to protect themselves from extinction by combination. The high prices of the last year or two had been duplicated by the high prices following every period of great depression in the history of the country when there were no trusts. These high prices followed from exhaustion of surplus stocks and the active demands of a reanimated consuming public. When two buyers sought the same article the price was bound to rise, and when two articles sought a buyer the price was bound to fall. This was as inevitable as the movements of the solar system. Prices had risen a year or two ago because of the first condition, and as every intelligent manufacturer and labor organization could testify today, they were now declining because of the subsidence of this extraordinary demand and the re-entrance of the country into a period of normal consumption. These were facts with which trusts had nothing to do.

The trusts, as such, had signally failed to justify their existence. Competition could not be throttled, for so long as trusts continued to buy up competing plants, plants would continue to be built to be bought up; or failing to be bought up, would be operated in competition with the trusts. The country is dotted today with new plants created in this manner and for one of the purposes named. There was no danger to be feared from the trust, but there was a remote danger to be feared from this multiplication of our productive power. This productive power already exceeded our requirements in ordinary times. Our commercial hope, therefore, hinged largely upon our foreign trade, which must be enlarged and extended.

Mr. Lynch concluded that the irresistible consequence of the industrial situation was that the well-managed corporation in which the stockholders were also the managers had decided advantages over the unwieldy combination whose executive heads were salaried men. He maintained that stock in the first named sort of a corporation was a safer investment than in the second, and he believed that some time in the not too distant future, and not as a result of political plotting, but as a natural sequence, some method would be found of dividing the profits of labor, not only among the stockholders and heads of the great departments of corporations, but among all those engaged therein. Comment is impossible upon such a presentation of the a b c of the trust question. The entire address of Mr. Lynch should be published and circulated gratuitously throughout the state.

COUNTRY'S FALSE PROPHET.

Four years ago while making his canvass for the presidency, Mr. Bryan in a truly terrifying manner pictured to his audience the disaster which he said would befall the nation if free silver was repudiated at the polls. These predictions were alarming and pessimistic. They stirred the people deeply. Some believed they would come to pass, but the majority doubted, and the advocates of a sound monetary system were victorious at the elections. Mr. Bryan is again engaged in making prophecies, and with

the same disregard to the possibility of their fulfillment that he exhibited in 1896. With gloomy pictures of the future of the republic if he is not elected he is again endeavoring to bamboozle the voters of the country. But it is uphill work. The history of the past four years shows Bryan to have been a false prophet in 1896. Facts and figures from official sources show that no faith or reliance can be placed in a single promise made by the self-constituted champion of the people. Here is just one instance:

If we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of harder times and greater agitation.—From a speech made in Baltimore, Md., by Mr. Bryan September 19, 1896.

Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar, they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain.—From a speech made in Madison Square Garden, New York, by Mr. Bryan, August 12, 1896.

The gold standard means dearer money; dearer money means cheaper property; cheaper property means harder times, harder times means more people out of work; more people out of work means more people destitute.—From an address to the women of Minneapolis by Mr. Bryan, October 12, 1896.

The following is a quotation from a signed article published in New York January 1, 1898, by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a Democrat:

"That terrible period for the wage earners of this country which began in 1893 and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hunger and misery, practically ended with the dawn of the year 1897. Wages had been steadily forced down from 1893 till toward the end of 1895, and it was variously estimated that between two million and two and a half million wage earners were unemployed."

The following is a quotation from the report of President Gompers at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit on December 11, 1899:

"It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either have been reduced or at least maintained."

"The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character."

TO DOUBT THIS

Is to Disbelieve the Evidence of Your Own Senses.

It's Massillon proof for Massillon people.

It's local endorsement for local readers.

It will stand the most rigid investigation.

Mr. W. D. Benedict, proprietor of the "White Palace" house furnishing store, 63 and 65 South Erie street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills fulfil all the claims made for them." Two boxes bought at Z. T. Baltzley's drug store, 12 South Erie street, did me a world of good. As there are a great many people in Massillon who know from the symptoms that their kidneys are out of order and who would give almost anything to find relief but are unable to tell what course to pursue, you are at liberty to use my name and emphatically declare that Doan's Kidney Pills taken as directed will produce the much longed for result."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cent per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Do not get scared if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of foods; that is why it cures the worst cases of indigestion and stomach trouble after everything else has failed. It may be taken in all conditions and cannot help but do you good.

Rider & Snyder, Chas. W. Cupples, No. 139 West Tremont street.

GOSHEN, Ill., Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.: Dear Sirs:—Some day since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,
A. C. JACKSON, M.D.

A Card.

The manufacturers of Banner Salve have authorized the undersigned to guarantee it for burns, cuts, sores, tetter, eczema and all skin diseases. Your money back if it doesn't do all it claims. Rider & Snyder.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Monarch over rain.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va., writes: "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my practice among severe cases of indigestion and find it an admirable remedy." Many hundreds of physicians depend upon the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach troubles. It digests what you eat, and allows you to eat all the good food you need, providing you do not overload your stomach. Gives instant relief and a permanent cure. Rider & Snyder, Chas. W. Cupples, No. 139 West Tremont street.

"I have always used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine, and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a newsdealer, of Erie, Pa. Rider & Snyder.

BEHEAD PRINCE TUAN.

United States Reported to Have Proposed It.

CHINESE FLEET'S HOSTILE ACT.

Said to Have Attempted to Engage a Russian Cruiser, but the Latter Fled. Allied Squadrons May Compel Surrender or Destroy Chinese Fleet.

London, Oct. 6.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following statement by its Washington correspondent:

"The United States government has proposed to the powers to insist that Prince Tuan be beheaded, that the emperor be induced to go to Peking to form a government of Progressives, under the support of European bayonets, and that the Empress Dowager be deposed."

Even the Daily Chronicle admits that it finds considerable difficulty in believing this report.

It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the Times at the Russian capital that the Chinese fleet in Formosa strait attempted to engage the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan.

The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadron will force the Chinese fleet to capitulate or will destroy it.

Shanghai telegrams announce that the imperial edict, dated Sept. 30, ordering the court to be removed to Si Nan Fu, was issued owing to the famines at Tai Yuan Fu, capital of the province of Shan Si. They also express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers, as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible from the coast.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, discussing this aspect of the case, remarks:

"The German troops have no means of transport and any attempt to follow the Chinese court would therefore be quite futile."

He says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the great wall and Germany the provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tung.

The Times representative at Shanghai says:

"It is believed here that highly inflammatory edicts are being issued secretly and that the recent public edicts are only intended to hoodwink the powers."

patch from St. Petersburg has been semi-officially issued:

"The Russian government agents to the proposals in Count Von Buelow's note of October 1. M. De Giers, the Russian minister at Peking, has been instructed in that sense."

BRYAN IN GAS BELT.

Well Received in a Republican Stronghold of Indiana—Spoke Monday on Trusts.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 6.—The meeting which closed here last night was the last of a series of remarkably large political demonstrations made in connection with the appearance in Indiana of Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Bryan left Indianapolis with the intention of visiting during the day as many places as possible, in what is known as the gas belt of the state, and in pursuance of that purpose, he almost circled the city of Indianapolis, visiting no fewer than nine counties and making an even dozen speeches. The speeches were made in succession at Noblesville, Arcadia, Winchester, Richmond, New Castle and Anderson. A majority of these places are important manufacturing centers, and all the communities traversed are considered Republican in politics. They could not, however, have given the Democratic candidate a more cordial reception than they extended, if the sentiment had been pronounced for him. There were immense outpourings at all the towns and no interruption indicating pronounced opposition occurred. On the contrary, there was at most places much enthusiasm manifested by Mr. Bryan's supporters. Trusts formed the subject of most of the speeches of the day, but at Richmond Mr. Bryan devoted all his time to imperialism.

The presiding officer at the Richfield meeting was Hon. Henry U. Johnson, formerly a prominent member of congress and until recently a pronounced Republican. Mr. Bryan defended Johnson's action in quitting his party.

ROOSEVELT IN IOWA.

Demonstration at Waterloo—Impromptu Gathering at West Liberty, While Engines Were Changed.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 6.—One of the stops in Iowa by Governor Roosevelt was made at Waterloo, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway. Great preparations had been made for the visit of Governor Roosevelt, and an immense crowd was assembled in the park adjacent to the station to listen to the speaking. The meeting was addressed first by Governor Roosevelt, next by Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and next by Judge Curtis Guild, followed by several others on the State Republican ticket. The day was beautiful and the demonstration magnificent.

The special Roosevelt train stopped at West Liberty for the purpose of changing engines. The fact becoming known about town a wild and enthusiastic crowd surrounded the train and insisted on the governor showing himself. Governor Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of the car and greeted his audience with a few words. A crush was then made to shake hands and women and children became involved in a whirlpool of humanity to which for a time promised disaster to some of the weaker ones. Fortunately the train pulled out in time to prevent accident.

The little chain bolt nut should be looked after and examined as frequently as any other nut on the wheel, as it is quite as likely to work loose, and by allowing the chain to come apart be the cause of a serious accident.

OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Willie Smith of Chicago, Winner of the Event Last Year.

Willie Smith last year won the open golf championship of America. As the tournament will be held over the Wheaton links at Chicago this year,

Quality of the Troops of the Allies.

They Are Given the Palm For Marching and Endurance—The Chinese Natives Appear Friendly—Something About the Roads.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following from its special correspondent at Tien-tsin, dated Aug. 25:

"A regiment of the Germans marched down the Victoria road today on their way to Peking. I, unfortunately, only saw the last of the troops march by, but enough to make me enthusiastic over their fine appearance on the march. Marching and fighting, however, are different. For marching and endurance the palm is given almost unanimously to the Japanese. They are also the most highly organized. Take, for instance, the matter of officers' baggage.

"With us every officer takes along in general as much as can be sneaked. With the Japanese small, square boxes are furnished, into which the officer

CRAZY WOMAN'S DEED

Killed Two Children; Attempted Third Life.

SHE THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Child In Hospital May Die—Drove Her Husband to Train in the Morning—Sent Servants For a Drive, While She Committed Bloody Deed.

New York, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, while insane, shot her two children, Ethel, aged 12 years, and Theodore, aged 8 years, and then committed suicide by shooting herself. Another child lies in Fordham hospital at the point of death as the result of carbolic acid burns. Before shooting the children Mrs. Smith, with the cunning of a maniac, tried to force them to drink carbolic acid. Long brooding over the prospect of death is said to have been the cause of the woman's insanity.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Walter M. Smith, who has been connected with the grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., for 21 years. Up to three weeks ago she had lived with her husband and her children in the central portion of this city, but of late she had been in poor health. It became necessary to take her to the country and Mr. Smith rented a large old mansion formerly occupied by the late Frank Leslie, the publisher, at Inwood.

She drove her husband to the station in the morning and appeared happy and care free. She promised to meet him on his return from the city at night. It is believed that she went out in the morning after her return from the drive to the train with her husband and bought the pistol. Where and when she bought the carbolic acid is a mystery. With the pistol she bought a box of cartridges. Ten of these were missing from the box when it was found. In the pistol were found three discharged cartridges and two loaded. In the attempt to wipe out her family it is believed Mrs. Smith fired eight shots, all but two of which took effect.

During the course of the afternoon Mrs. Smith instructed her coachman, a man named Moore, to hitch up the team and take his wife, also a servant of the Smiths, for a ride on the speedway. The Moores returned and were met by Mrs. Smith at the door. The woman was only partly clothed, but she did not seem to be agitated.

"Don't come in yet," she said with a smile; "take a long ride. There is plenty of time in the afternoon."

The Moores again went away, but they did not stay long. They returned later and discovered the tragedy that had been enacted in their absence.

Mrs. Smith left two letters. One was addressed to her husband and read:

"Dear Walter—I am responsible for what has happened. I am very sorry, but can find no other way."

"Lillian."

The other letter was to her father. It was not made public.

IN JUSTICE GREEN'S MEMORY

Judge and Lawyers Paid Respects. Minute Was Spread on the Court Record.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The rooms of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, in the city hall, over which the late Henry D. Green, chief justice, presided for the last year, and in which he sat on the bench for nearly a score of years, were crowded by his former associates, both on the bench and in the legal fraternity, who assembled for the purpose of honoring his name and having spread upon the records of the court a testimonial expressing the high esteem in which the late chief justice had been held.

The meeting was presided over by Chief Justice McCollum, Judge Kirkpatrick, of the common pleas court, of Easton, delivered a brief eulogy and presented a minute which he asked be spread upon the records of the court.

The minute reviewed the late chief justice's career on the bench and after being read by the prothonotary was adopted and ordered spread upon the records.

Chief Justice McCollum, being the oldest member of the court and the lifelong friend of his distinguished predecessor and chief, replied to the remarks of Justice Kirkpatrick and paid a loving tribute to the memory of Chief Justice Green.

ROOSEVELT IS GETTING TIRED.

May Be Unable to Last Out Campaign, Unless Relieved.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 6.—Governor Roosevelt, who spoke in this city, is beginning to feel the effects of the arduous work undertaken by him at the request of the Republican campaign managers. If some relief is not afforded his physical powers, though great, and his courage undaunted, he may be unable to last to the end of the campaign. It has even now been suggested that all his eastern engagements be postponed for one week. This matter will be determined by the national committee on the arrival of Governor Roosevelt in Chicago tonight.

QUAY SPOKE AT TITUSVILLE.

The Ex-Senator Well Received — Big Parade Was Held.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 6.—Colonel M. S. Quay, Attorney General Elkin and party addressed an immense mass-meeting here, under the auspices of the McKinley and Roosevelt club. Speeches were made by Colonel Quay, Attorney General Elkin, Lincoln J. Eyre, of Philadelphia; Major Alex. McDowell, of Sharon, chief clerk of the house of representatives; Hon. W. H. Fairless, of Virginia, and Hon. A. L. Bates, of Meadville, Republican candidate for congress in this district.

Previous to the meeting a big parade was held. Quay was well received, many Republicans from the adjoining country being present at the meeting, which was highly successful.

JOHNSTOWN CELEBRATES.

Many Visitors at the Centennial—Governor Stone Laid Cornerstone of City Building.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 6.—The first day of Johnstown's centennial celebration found the city overflowing with visitors and enthusiasm reigned supreme. The weather was all that could be desired, the sun shining brightly nearly all day. Never before in the history of Johnstown have the decorations been so pretty and so elaborate. A number of electric lights helped at night.

The streets were densely packed with people at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the fantastic parade, the first event of the celebration, took place. This parade, the feature of which was a "rule" band of 60 pieces, furnished much amusement.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon Governor Stone, accompanied by his staff, arrived and were driven to the site of the new municipal building where the governor, who was enthusiastically greeted by the 15,000 people present, made a brief address and laid the cornerstone. Speeches were also delivered by ex-Governor Hastings, Mayor Woodruff, and Judge A. V. Barker, of Cambria county, all of whom dealt with local and historical matters. Music was furnished by a children's chorus of 1,200 voices. The children were arranged on a large stand, each was furnished with flags and they presented an inspiring sight.

Last night an illuminated bicycle parade furnished amusement for the thousands who packed the streets. There was also a patriotic massmeeting in the Johnstown opera house, which was largely attended. Historical addresses were made by local speakers and patriotic music furnished by a mass chorus of 250 voices.

VICTIM OF RIOT DIED.

Women Stoned Workers, on the Way From Mines.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 6.—Edward Doyle, a miner, aged 50 years, one of the victims of the riot here two weeks ago, died. While the riot was in progress Mr. Doyle left his home to look after the safety of his children, when a stray bullet struck him below the heart. A widow and large family survive him.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 6.—Eight Italians, employed on the night shift of the Calvin Pardee & Co. colliery at Lattimer, were attacked by 25 women who had marched from Milnesville. The women were mostly Hungarians and Italians. They left Milnesville at 4 o'clock, marched through Lattimer, two miles distant, and waited to attack the men working in the Lattimer mine as they passed along the road which leads to their homes at Hollywood.

Italians saw the women on the road ahead of them, and fearing an attack, crossed the field to avoid them. The women, however, also crossed the field and, overtaking the men, hurled showers of stones at them. The workmen did not attempt to defend themselves, but ran away and were soon out of the reach of the fury of the excited women.

One man received a severe cut on the head, while several of the others were struck by pieces of rock, but were not injured.

Some of the foreigners are beginning to show an ugly disposition. They are seen in greater numbers on the highways, and as some of them carry clubs, a collision between them and the coal and iron police may occur at almost any time.

KILLED HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Thomas Workman Shot M. F. Dryden For Abusing His Wife, at Wheeling.

Wheeling, Oct. 6.—M. F. Dryden, a prominent lawyer, and former pastor of the North Street Methodist Episcopal church, in this city, was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Workman, his father-in-law. Dryden has had the reputation of abusing his wife for years while under the influence of drink.

In the evening Dryden was drunk and quarreled with his wife. During the night he became sick and Mr. Workman went for medicine. When he returned he found Dryden choking his wife. Workman shot him without waiting for any further developments. Workman is highly thought of here. He surrendered to the police.

TWO PISTOL SHOTS WERE HEARD.

Strikers Attacked Workmen—Fled From the Sheriff.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 6.—Another attack was made on the mine workers employed in the Lattimer mines. About 50 of the men, while being conveyed to their homes at Hollywood in a railroad car drawn by a mine engine they were attacked by about 100 strikers. Stones and rocks were thrown at the men in the car and two of the workmen were severely cut about the head. Sheriff Harvey, who was on the car, ordered the engineer to stop, and as he and a few deputies stepped from the coach, the attacking party scattered in all directions. Two pistol shots were heard, but which side fired them is not known.

A SOLDIER SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

Committed by President McKinley—Culprit Committed Criminal Assault.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Private Frank Mills, Company I, Twenty-third Indiana, was convicted by court martial at Cebu, P. I., of the charge of criminal assault and sentenced to be "shot to death with musketry." The case having been submitted to the president for his action, he commuted the sentence to "dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowance and confined at hard labor in a penitentiary for the period of 20 years."

The penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been designated by the war department as the place of confinement.

Condemned Great Britain's Policy.

Cape Town, Oct. 6.—The presbytery of the Dutch Reformed church, by a vote of 23 against 4, adopted a resolution strongly condemning Great Britain's policy in South Africa.

STRIKE CRISIS NEAR.

Up to President Mitchell For a Decision.

HE IS OPPOSED BY HIS ADVISERS.

They Don't Want the Ten Per Cent Offer Accepted, While the President Favors Taking It, and Working For More Concessions Later On.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—The crisis in the coal miners strike is approaching. Both sides are playing a waiting game and each imagine that it has the winning card up its sleeve.

The statement of President Maxwell, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, that the companies have made all the concessions they propose to make, bears out the statement that the companies would not offer any additional inducements for the men to return to work. The report from Scranton is also significant. It is said that the individual operators will all fall in line and give their employees the 10 per cent increase granted by the big companies. A well known operator said that there was an understanding at the meeting of the representatives of the big companies and the individual operators in this city last Tuesday. According to the understanding the notices of increase were not to be posted all at the same time, but gradually. This part of the program has now been carried out. The companies and nearly all the operators are now in line for a 10 per cent increase.

It is now up with President Mitchell to decide what he is going to do in the matter. If he delays action, with the idea in view that the operators will make a better offer, he is liable to delay a settlement of the strike indefinitely. An analysis of the 10 per cent increase offered shows that the average miner's wages would not be increased 10 per cent should he return to work, but it is argued that it is better than nothing; that it is a victory after all for the strikers; that it is the entering wedge, and that if the United Mine Workers keep their organization intact, they can compel the operators to make further concessions in the years to come.

It is said that President Mitchell takes this same view of the situation himself. And it is only natural that he should. If the strikers accept the offer of 10 per cent increase, then it is a victory for Mitchell. If they do not accept it and the strike is fought to a finish and the men beaten in the end, it will be a defeat for the leader of the miners. It is known, however, that some of President Mitchell's advisers are against settlement on the 10 per cent basis. They argue that the companies will do better. But Mitchell says nay. It now remains to be seen who will win, Mitchell or his cabinet.

Hazleton, Oct. 6.—A Pardee & company, operating the Cranberry and the Crystal Ridge mines and employing about 1,000 men, posted a notice at its collieries of an advance of 10 per cent in wages. The notice reads: "This company makes the following announcement to its mine employees: 'It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay to its mine employees on and after October 1, and until further notice, a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received.'

Note—it is understood in the foregoing that powder will be sold to miners for \$1.50 per keg and that the difference between this rate and the old rate of \$2.75 shall be taken into account in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent noted above for this class of work. (Signed) A. Pardee & Company."

This is the first individual operator in the Lehigh region that has granted this advance and it is believed to indicate that all of the individual operators have agreed to pay the advance.

A meeting was held in Pardee's office of the general superintendents of all the individual collieries in this region. It is not known what action was taken, but it is believed they discussed the question of posting similar notices at all collieries.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 6.—According to the statement of President T. H. Watkins, of the committee which went to New York to demand better tolls for the individual operators, the latter will, today, join with the big companies in posting notices of the 10 per cent offer with which it is hoped to end the strike.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of a meeting of the individual operators held in two sections simultaneously in this city, and in Hazleton. The Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley men met in Mr. Watkins' office and the Lehigh valley men in Hazleton. The meeting was to hear the report of the committee on what it had been able to do in the way of securing concessions from the carrying companies. Mr. Watkins, R. G. Brooks and M. S. Kemmerer reported to the Scranton meeting. Dr. Howe and Mr. Pardee reported at Hazleton.

There were present at the Scranton meeting representatives of nearly all the mining companies concerned in the two valleys.

The Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania and New York, Ontario and Western coal departments were not represented. They have declared though that they would fall in line if the others was accepted. E. L. Fuller, Fuller Coal company, said he did not know whether or not he would post the notices, but supposed he would join in the offer if it was accepted.

What impelled the individual operators to call off their revolt was not given out. Mr. Watkins said the committee had not secured any concessions from the carriers, but he left it to be inferred that he was advised in a roundabout way that the individual operators would not be made to suffer from being called upon to grant increased wages, to help the big companies settle the strike.

Called Upon to Oppose Bryan.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6.—The executive committee of the national Democratic committee issued an address to the national Democracy, the Gold Democrats of the United States, calling on them to oppose Bryan.

DISPOSSES OF MILLIONS.

Will of A. M. Byers Filed for Probate. Bequests to Wife and Children and Relatives.

Pittsburg, Oct. 6.—The will of the late Alexander M. Byers was filed for probate by Attorney D. T. Watson. The actual value of the estate is not estimated in the application for letters of administration. The bond is for \$2,000,000, and guarantees that J. D. Lyon and Dallas C. Byers will faithfully perform their duties as administrators.

The will was made April 28, 1892, and witnessed by Attorney Watson, George P. Graver and L. H. Matthews. The testator, by his will, appointed J. D. Layng, E. M. Byers, his brother, now deceased, and Martha F. Byers, widow of the testator, executors. Owing to the death of Mr. Byers and other causes Mrs. Byers and Mr. Layng renounced their right to letters testamentary and the heirs of the estate agreed that letters of administration cum testamento annexo should be issued to the persons already named.

The trustees are authorized to carry on the business of the firm of A. M. Byers & Co. as well as the individual business of the Girard Iron company until his youngest son, Frederick Byers, arrives at the age of 21. The trustees are to receive the entire income from the estate, as well as his share of the net profits of A. M. Byers & Co., and all of the profits of the Girard Iron company. The trustees are to pay in quarterly installments \$50,000 every year to the wife of the testator for her maintenance and the keeping up of the home until the youngest son is of age.

As the sons become of age he directs that such of them as desire may be employed in some suitable capacity in the business of A. M. Byers & Co. or the Girard Iron company, their salaries until they become of age to be fixed at \$5,000 yearly. Those sons who may not desire to enter the employment of one of these two concerns, when they reach legal age, are to receive the sum of \$2,000 yearly. With regard to his daughter, Maud, the will states that if she is not married at the time of his death, she is to receive from the trustees her trousseau, the furnishings of her house, the sum of \$25,000, and if the mother thinks it is necessary, the trustees are to increase this sum to \$30,000. From the time of her marriage until the youngest son is of legal age the trustees are to pay her yearly, in quarterly installments, \$10,000 for her support and maintenance, and if she thinks this is not enough, and her mother agrees with her, this sum is to be increased to \$15,000.

If any of the sons marry before the legal age of the youngest, the trustees shall pay to them \$10,000 for their marriage expenses and furnishings of their homes, and their salaries shall be increased to \$10,000 a year, while any son not in the employ of the father's business shall have his allowance increased to \$4,000.

The revenues of certain investments are left to certain relatives. It is provided that his brother, Samuel Byers, of Greenfield, Mercer county, is to receive \$1,500 a year salary, if employed in any of the testator's concerns, if not, he is to receive \$1,000 a year. The testator directs that should his daughter, Maud, marry and leave surviving her a husband, she may by will, whether she leaves children or not, give him not to exceed a one-fourth value of her trust estate.

A conservative estimate of the estate is said to be \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

NOME BEACH WORKED OUT.

U. S. Mint Representative Sends Discouraging News From Alaska.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Cabell Whitehead, assayer of the mint and at present acting as expert special agent of the mint bureau in Nome City, Alaska, in a report dated Sept. 3 to Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, says that the Nome beach has been worked out practically and that some of the shacks have not paid expenses.

The entire beach product for the year is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Much of the gold dust in circulation in Nome, Mr. Whitehead says, comes from Dawson.

Vardon Won From Taylor.

Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 6.—Harry Vardon won the open golf championship from J. H. Taylor by two strokes, 313 to 315. Others in the game were: David Bell, Midlothian, 323; L. Auchincloss, Glenview, 327; Willie Smith, Midlothian, 329; George Low, Dyker Meadow, 331; Tom Hutchinson, Shinnecock, 333; Harry Turpie, Edgewater, 334; C. B. Macdonald, former amateur champion, led the amateurs with 325.

McVeagh to Support McKinley.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—In a letter to the Ledger Wayne McVeagh, who was ambassador to Italy under President Cleveland, gives reasons for his intention to support McKinley.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Wheat was irregular Friday, but turned firm toward the end on good cash demand and in sympathy with the strength of October pork. November closed 3¢ over Thursday. Corn closed unchanged, oats 1/2¢ lower and provisions for

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
81 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, C.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867,
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1866.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELPHONES NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bailey's Book Store, Blum-
merin's Cedar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankins' News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY OCTOBER 8, 1900.

The final burst of effort on the part of Democratic campaign managers, as in 1896, is to be on the labor question, in an effort to agitate the workingmen. While on this question it should be said that savings bank statistics are always interesting and important, as they show the decline or rise in the surplus earnings of the people, and may be accepted as a pretty sure condition of the wage-earners and the small trades people. In 1888, the year of Harrison's election, the per capita deposits were \$22.75. In 1892 they were \$26.11, an increase of \$3.36. Four years later they were \$26.68, an increase of 57 cents. In 1899 they were \$29.24, an increase of \$2.56, and if the same rate be maintained through the fourth year of McKinley's administration the increase will be \$3.41. To summarize, the amounts per capita which the people of the United States have been able to add to their savings have been as follows:

Four years of Republicanism.....	\$3.36
Four years of Democracy.....	.57
Four years of Republicanism.....	3.41

WOOL PROVING SATISFACTORY.

Mr. Archibald McGregor, formerly editor of the Canton News-Democrat, contributes a three column article to that journal, the object of which apparently is to convince the public that prosperity is a delusion and a snare. For instance:

"Is it not about time that wool growers were having the wool removed from before their eyes? Their wool protection is a great cheat, for the mill owners get double or more of the protection."

Mr. McGregor seems to know a great deal more about wool than any wool grower, but he is nevertheless impracticable. Were the duties on wool increased, domestic manufacturers would have to stop manufacturing and we would be compelled to buy our woolens abroad. Under Cleveland's free trade policy, wool that is now worth twenty cents was dull at twelve cents.

A correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT who was highly amused at Mr. McGregor's remarks, contributes the following: "Sheep and wool growing is the best business a farmer can engage in. For instance, if ten ewes are bought for the common price of \$3 each they will bring ten lambs in the spring, and if held until fall these lambs will be worth \$3 each. The ewes will shear say five pounds of wool each, so that the farmer will have fifty pounds of wool worth twenty cents per pound. His investment may, accordingly, be reckoned as follows:

50 pounds wool at 20 cents.....	\$10.00
10 lambs at \$3 each.....	30.00
	40.00

Original investment..... 30.00
The outcome of an investment of \$30 in a year..... \$70.00

"And if McKinley is elected," concludes THE INDEPENDENT's correspondent, "twenty-cent wool will jump to twenty-five cents. Will anything more be satisfying to Mr. McGregor?"

WHY THEY WILL VOTE FOR MC KINLEY.

Asked to state briefly why he thinks "anti-imperialists" should vote for McKinley, Senator George F. Hoar has done so to the best of his ability. Briefly the senator from Massachusetts distinguishes between the imperialist and the anti-imperialist:

The imperialist says the Philippine islands are ours. The anti-imperialists say the Philippine islands belong to the Philippine people. The imperialists say we will establish for them the best government we think they are fit for. The anti-imperialists say they have a right to establish for themselves such a government as they think good and fit for themselves.

According to this conception of the situation, McKinley stands for imperialism, Bryan for anti-imperialism, but, says Senator Hoar:

In 1896, you regarded Mr. Bryan's campaign as a "passionate crusade of dishonor." You said its success would bring with it not only adversity, but disgrace. Would its success not bring disgrace now? Mr. Bryan said at Topeka that if he were elected the free coinage of silver should be accomplished before another presidential election. Secretary Gage says he can lawfully accomplish it by executive powers alone. Whether Mr. Gage is right in his construction of the powers of the president under existing law, I will not undertake to say.

But I will undertake to say that Mr. Bryan will not hesitate to use that power if he has the great authority of Mr. Gage for its lawfulness.

Senator Hoar does not believe that the man who promoted the ratification of the Spanish treaty means business in this matter of the Philippine islands, but he does believe that Bryan means business in the matter of the free coinage of silver, in the matter of free trade, and in his purpose to reconstruct the supreme court. "He means bad business," says Senator Hoar. "He means business which will overthrow prosperity and embarrass manufacture, which will reduce wages and destroy credit, which will debauch the currency and render the standard of value uncertain; which will impair the obligation of contracts and the value of savings; which will hurt our credit and break our faith."

To sum up, Senator Hoar does not believe that his fellow "anti-imperialists" should vote for the candidate who they admit will accomplish all these things if he is elected, because he and his party have given us empty promise of so-called justice to 10,000,000 Asiatics, and at the same time threaten grievous injustice and wrong to 19,000,000 Americans.

THE A B C OF THE TRUST QUESTION.

As an old-fashioned Democrat, Mr. Lynch declared the other evening that he was willing to leave the trusts to the natural progress of evolution. It would be a very good thing for the public if it would agree unanimously with this distinguished and influential citizen of Stark county. Mr. Lynch deplores the projection of a purely commercial and economic question into the arena of political discussion. He does not fear the trusts, not because they do not seek to throttle competition and to maintain prices, since they have failed in their purpose, but he does fear the possible departure of our government from its simple republican form to arbitrarily sit in judgment upon the rights of private citizens to invest their money as they please.

The remedy, he says, is worse than the disease. He declares that the trusts found their origin in the legitimate hope of manufacturers all but crushed a few years ago by over production and fierce competition, to protect themselves from extinction by combination. The high prices of the last year or two had been duplicated by the high prices following every period of great depression in the history of the country when there were no trusts. These high prices followed from exhaustion of surplus stocks and the active demands of a reanimated consuming public. When two buyers sought the same article the price was bound to rise, and when two articles sought a buyer the price was bound to fall. This was as inevitable as the movements of the solar system. Prices had risen a year or two ago because of the first condition, and as every intelligent manufacturer and labor organization could testify today, they were now declining because of the subsidence of this extraordinary demand and the re-entrance of the country into a period of normal consumption. These were facts with which trusts had nothing to do.

The trusts, as such, had signally failed to justify their existence. Competition could not be throttled, for so long as trusts continued to buy up competing plants, plants would continue to be built to be bought up; or failing to be bought up, would be operated in competition with the trusts. The country is dotted today with new plants created in this manner and for one of the purposes named. There was no danger to be feared from the trust, but there was a remote danger to be feared from this multiplication of our productive power. This productive power already exceeded our requirements in ordinary times. Our commercial hope, therefore, hinged largely upon our foreign trade, which must be enlarged and extended.

Mr. Lynch concluded that the irresistible consequence of the industrial situation was that the well-managed corporation in which the stockholders were also the managers had decided advantages over the unwieldy combination whose executive heads were salaried men. He maintained that stock in the first named sort of a corporation was a safer investment than in the second, and he believed that some time in the not too distant future, and not as a result of political plotting, but as a natural sequence, some method would be found of dividing the profits of labor, not only among the stockholders and heads of the great departments of corporations, but among all those engaged therein. Comment is impossible upon such a presentation of the a b c of the trust question. The entire address of Mr. Lynch should be published and circulated gratuitously throughout the state.

COUNTRY'S FALSE PROPHET.

Four years ago while making his canvass for the presidency, Mr. Bryan in a truly terrifying manner pictured to his audience the disaster which he said would befall the nation if free silver was repudiated at the polls. These predictions were alarming and pessimistic. They stirred the people deeply. Some believed they would come to pass, but the majority doubted, and the advocates of a sound monetary system were victorious at the elections. Mr. Bryan is again engaged in making prophecies in the same spirit of recklessness, and with

the same disregard to the possibility of their fulfillment that he exhibited in 1896. With gloomy pictures of the future of the republic if he is not elected he is again endeavoring to bamboozle the voters of the country. But it is uphill work. The history of the past four years shows Bryan to have been a false prophet in 1896. Facts and figures from official sources show that no faith or reliance can be placed in a single promise made by the self-constituted champion of the people. Here is just one instance:

If we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of harder times and greater agitation.—From a speech made in Baltimore, Md., by Mr. Bryan September 19, 1896.

Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain.—From a speech made in Madison Square Garden, New York, by Mr. Bryan, August 12, 1896.

The gold standard means dearer money; dearer money means cheaper property: cheaper property means harder times: harder times means more people out of work; more people out of work means more people destitute.—From an address to the women of Minneapolis by Mr. Bryan, October 12, 1896.

The following is a quotation from a signed article published in New York January 1, 1898, by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a Democrat:

"That terrible period for the wage earners of this country which began in 1893 and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hunger and misery,

practically ended with the dawn of the year 1897. Wages had been steadily forced down from 1893 till toward the end of 1895, and it was variously estimated that between two million and two and a half million wage earners were unemployed."

The following is a quotation from the report of President Gompers at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit on December 11, 1898:

"It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either have been reduced or at least maintained.

"The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character."

TO DOUBT THIS

Is to Disbelieve the Evidence of Your Own Senses.

It's Massillon proof for Massillon people.

It's local endorsement for local readers.

It will stand the most rigid investigation.

Mr. W. D. Benedict, proprietor of the "White Palace" house furniture store, 63 and 65 South Erie street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills fulfil all the claims made for them. Two boxes bought at Z. T. Baltzley's drug store, 12 South Erie street, did me a world of good. As there are a great many people in Massillon who know from the symptoms that their kidneys are out of order and who would give almost anything to find relief but are unable to tell what course to pursue, you are at liberty to use my name and emphatically declare that Doan's Kidney Pills taken as directed will produce the much desired result."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cent per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Do not get scared if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of foods; that is why it cures the worst cases of indigestion and stomach trouble after everything else has failed. It may be taken in all conditions and cannot help but do you good.

Rider & Snyder, Chas. W. Cupples, No. 139 West Tremont street.

GOSHEN, Ill. Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.: Dear Sirs:—Some day since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. JACKSON, M.D.

A Card.

The manufacturers of Banner Salve have authorized the undersigned to guarantee it for burns, cuts, sores, tetter, eczema and all skin diseases. Your money back if it doesn't do all it claims. Rider & Snyder.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electro Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Monarch over pain.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va., writes: "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my practice among severe cases of indigestion and find it an admirable remedy." Many hundreds of physicians depend upon the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach troubles. It digests what you eat, and allows you to eat all the good food you need, providing you do not overload your stomach. Gives instant relief and a permanent cure.

Rider & Snyder, Chas. W. Cupples, No. 139 West Tremont street.

"I have always used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine, and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a newsdealer, of Erie, Pa. Rider & Snyder.

BEHEAD PRINCE TUAN.

United States Reported to Have Proposed It.

CHINESE FLEET'S HOSTILE ACT.

Said to Have Attempted to Engage a Russian Cruiser, but the Latter Fled. Allied Squadrons May Compel Surrender or Destroy Chinese Fleet.

London, Oct. 6.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following statement by its Washington correspondent:

"The United States government has proposed to the powers to insist that Prince Tuan be beheaded, that the emperor be induced to go to Peking to form a government of Progressives, under the support of European bayonets, and that the Empress Dowager be deposed."

Even the Daily Chronicle admits that it finds considerable difficulty in believing this report.

It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the Times at the Russian capital that the Chinese fleet in Formosa strait attempted to engage the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan.

The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadron will force the Chinese fleet to capitulate or will destroy it.

Shanghai telegrams announce that the imperial edict, dated Sept. 30, ordering the court to be removed to Si Guan Fu, was issued owing to the famines at Tai Yuan Fu, capital of the province of Shan Si. They also express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers, as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible from the coast.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, discussing this aspect of the case, remarks:

"The German troops have no means of transport and any attempt to follow the Chinese court would be therefore quite futile."

He says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the great wall and Germany the provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tung.

The Times representative at Shanghai says:

"It is believed here that highly inflammatory edicts are being issued secretly and that the recent public edicts are only intended to hoodwink the powers."

patch from St. Petersburg has been semi-officially issued:

"The Russian government assents to the proposals in Count Von Buelow's note of October 1. M. De Giers, the Russian minister at Peking, has been instructed in that sense."

BRYAN IN GAS BELT.

Well Received in a Republican Stronghold of Indiana—Spoke Monday on Trusts.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 6.—The meeting which closed here last night was the last of a series of remarkably large political demonstrations made in connection with the appearance in Indiana of Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Bryan left Indianapolis with the intention of visiting during the day as many places as possible, in what is known as the gas belt of the state, and in pursuance of that purpose, he almost circled the city of Indianapolis, visiting no fewer than nine counties and making an even dozen speeches. The speeches were made in succession at Noblesville, Arcadia, Winchester, Richmond, New Castle and Anderson. A majority of these places are important manufacturing centers, and all the communities traversed are considered Republican in politics. They could not, however, have given the Democratic candidate a more cordial reception than they extended, if the sentiment had been pronouncedly for him. There were immense outpourings at all the towns visited and no interruption indicating pronounced opposition occurred.

On the contrary, there was at most places much enthusiasm manifested by Mr. Bryan's supporters. Trusts formed the subject of most of the speeches of the day, but at Richmond Mr. Bryan devoted all his time to imperialism. The presiding officer at the Richmond meeting was Hon. Henry U. Johnson, formerly a prominent member of congress and until recently a pronounced Republican. Mr. Bryan defended Johnson's action in quitting his party.

ROOSEVELT IN IOWA.

Demonstration at Waterloo—Impromptu Gathering at West Liberty, While Engines Were Changed.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 6.—One of the stops in Iowa by Governor Roosevelt was made at Waterloo, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway. Great preparations had been made for the visit of Governor Roosevelt, and an immense crowd was assembled in the park adjacent to the station to listen to the speaking. The meeting was addressed first by Governor Roosevelt, next by Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and next by Judge Curtis Guild, followed by several others on the State Republican ticket. The day was beautiful and the demonstration magnificent.

The special Roosevelt train stopped at West Liberty for the purpose of changing engines. The fact becoming known about town a wild and enthusiastic crowd surrounded the train and insisted on the governor showing himself. Governor Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of the car and greeted his audience with a few words. A crush was then made to shake hands and women and children became involved in a whirlpool of humanity which for a time promised disaster to some of the weaker ones. Fortunately the train pulled out in time to prevent accident.

"I have always used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine, and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a newsdealer, of Erie, Pa. Rider & Snyder.

OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Willie Smith of Chicago, Winner of the Event Last Year.

Willie Smith last year won the open golf championship of America. As the tournament will be held over the Wheaton links at Chicago this year,

the quality of the Troops of the Al-

SCENES AT TIEN-TSIN.

Quality of the Troops of the Al-

lied Nations.

They Are Given the Palm For Marching and Endurance—The Chinese Natives Appear Friendly—Something About the Roads.

CRAZY WOMAN'S DEED

Killed Two Children; Attempted Third Life.

SHE THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Child In Hospital May Die—Drove Her Husband to Train in the Morning—Sent Servants For a Drive, While She Committed Bloody Deed.

New York, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, while insane, shot her two children, Ethel, aged 12 years, and Theodore, aged 8 years, and then committed suicide by shooting herself. Another child lies in Fordham hospital at the point of death as the result of carbolic acid burns. Before shooting the children Mrs. Smith, with the cunning of a maniac, tried to force them to drink carbolic acid. Long brooding over the prospect of death is said to have been the cause of the woman's insanity.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Walter M. Smith, who has been connected with the grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., for 21 years. Up to three weeks ago she had lived with her husband and her children in the central portion of this city, but of late she had been in poor health. It became necessary to take her to the country and Mr. Smith rented a large old mansion formerly occupied by the late Frank Leslie, the publisher, at Inwood.

She drove her husband to the station in the morning and appeared happy and care free. She promised to meet him on his return from the city at night. It is believed that she went out in the morning after her return from the drive to the train with her husband and bought the pistol. Where and when she bought the carbolic acid is a mystery. With the pistol she bought a box of cartridges. Ten of these were missing from the box when it was found. In the pistol were found three discharged cartridges and two loaded. In the attempt to wipe out her family it is believed Mrs. Smith fired eight shots, all but two of which took effect.

During the course of the afternoon Mrs. Smith instructed her coachman, a man named Moore, to hitch up the team and take his wife, also a servant of the Smiths, for a ride on the speedway. The Moores returned and were met by Mrs. Smith at the door. The woman was only partly clothed, but she did not seem to be agitated.

"Don't come in yet," she said with a smile; "take a long ride. There is plenty of time in the afternoon." The Moores again went away, but they did not stay long. They returned later and discovered the tragedy that had been enacted in their absence.

Mrs. Smith left two letters. One was addressed to her husband and read: "Dear Walter—I am responsible for what has happened. I am very sorry, but can find no other way."

"Lillian." The other letter was to her father. It was not made public.

IN JUSTICE GREEN'S MEMORY

Judge and Lawyers Paid Respects. Minute Was Spread on the Court Record.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The rooms of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, in the city hall, over which the late Henry D. Green, chief justice, presided for the last year, and in which he sat on the bench for nearly a score of years, were crowded by his former associates, both on the bench and in the legal fraternity, who assembled for the purpose of honoring his name and having spread upon the records of the court a testimonial expressing the high esteem in which the late chief justice had been held.

The meeting was presided over by Chief Justice McCollum, Judge Kirkpatrick, of the common pleas court, of Easton, delivered a brief eulogy and presented a minute which he asked be spread upon the records of the court.

The minute reviewed the late chief justice's career on the bench and after being read by the prothonotary was adopted and ordered spread upon the records.

Chief Justice McCollum, being the oldest member of the court and the lifelong friend of his distinguished predecessor and chief, replied to the remarks of Justice Kirkpatrick and paid a loving tribute to the memory of Chief Justice Green.

ROOSEVELT IS GETTING TIRED.

May Be Unable to Last Out Campaign, Unless Relieved.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 6.—Governor Roosevelt, who spoke in this city, is beginning to feel the effects of the arduous work undertaken by him at the request of the Republican campaign managers. If some relief is not afforded his physical powers, though great, and his courage undaunted, he may be unable to last to the end of the campaign. It has even now been suggested that all his eastern engagements be postponed for one week. This matter will be determined by the national committee on the arrival of Governor Roosevelt in Chicago tonight.

QUAY SPOKE AT TITUSVILLE.

The Ex-Senator Well Received—Big Parade Was Held.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 6.—Colonel M. S. Quay, Attorney General Elkin and party addressed an immense mass-meeting here, under the auspices of the McKinley and Roosevelt club. Speeches were made by Colonel Quay, Attorney General Elkin, Lincoln J. Eye, of Philadelphia; Major Alex. McDowell, of Sharon, chief clerk of the house of representatives; Hon. W. H. Fairless, of Virginia, and Hon. A. L. Bates, of Meadville, Republican candidate for congress in this district. Previous to the meeting a big parade was held. Quay was well received, many Republicans from the adjoining country being present at the meeting, which was highly successful.

JOHNSTOWN CELEBRATES.

Many Visitors at the Centennial—Governor Stone Laid Cornerstone of City Building.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 6.—The first day of Johnstown's centennial celebration found the city overflowing with visitors and enthusiasm reigned supreme. The weather was all that could be desired, the sun shining brightly nearly all day. Never before in the history of Johnstown have the decorations been so pretty and so elaborate. A number of electric lights helped at night.

The streets were densely packed with people at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the fantastic parade, the first event of the celebration, took place. This parade, the feature of which was a "ruble" band of 60 pieces, furnished much amusement.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon Governor Stone, accompanied by his staff, arrived and were driven to the site of the new municipal building where the governor, who was enthusiastically greeted by the 15,000 people present, made a brief address and laid the cornerstone. Speeches were also delivered by ex-Governor Hastings, Mayor Woodruff, and Judge A. V. Barker, of Cambria county, all of which dealt with local and historical matters. Music was furnished by a children's chorus of 1,200 voices. The children were arranged on a large stand, each was furnished with flags and they presented an inspiring sight.

Last night an illuminated bicycle parade furnished amusement for the thousands who packed the streets. There was also a patriotic mass-meeting in the Johnstown opera house, which was largely attended. Historical addresses were made by local speakers and patriotic music furnished by a mass chorus of 250 voices.

VICTIM OF RIOT DIED.

Women Stoned Workers, on the Way From Mines.

Shenangoah, Pa., Oct. 6.—Edward Doyle, a miner, aged 50 years, one of the victims of the riot here two weeks ago, died. While the riot was in progress Mr. Doyle left his home to look after the safety of his children, when a stray bullet struck him below the heart. A widow and large family survive him.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 6.—Eight Italians, employed on the night shift of the Calvin Pardee & Co. colliery at Lattimer, were attacked by 25 women who had marched from Milnesville. The women were mostly Hungarians and Italians. They left Milnesville at 4 o'clock, marched through Lattimer, two miles distant, and waited to attack the men working in the Lattimer mine as they passed along the road which leads to their homes at Hollywood.

Italians saw the women on the road ahead of them, and fearing an attack, crossed the field to avoid them. The women, however, also crossed the field and, overtaking the men, hurled showers of stones at them. The workmen did not attempt to defend themselves, but ran away and were soon out of the reach of the fury of the excited women.

One man received a severe cut on the head, while several of the others were struck by pieces of rock, but were not injured.

Some of the foreigners are beginning to show an ugly disposition. They are seen in greater numbers on the highways, and as some of them carry clubs, a collision between them and the coal and iron police may occur at almost any time.

KILLED HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Thomas Workman Shot M. F. Dryden For Abusing His Wife, at Wheeling.

Wheeling, Oct. 6.—M. F. Dryden, a prominent lawyer, and former pastor of the North Street Methodist Episcopal church, in this city, was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Workman, his father-in-law. Dryden has had the reputation of abusing his wife for years while under the influence of drink.

In the evening Dryden was drunk and quarreled with his wife. During the night he became sick and Mr. Workman went for medicine. When he returned he found Dryden choking his wife. Workman shot him without waiting for any further developments. Workman is highly thought of here. He surrendered to the police.

TWO PISTOL SHOTS WERE HEARD.

Strikers Attacked Workmen—Fled From the Sheriff.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 6.—Another attack was made on the mine workers employed in the Lattimer mines. About 50 of the men, while being conveyed to their homes at Hollywood in a railroad car drawn by a mine engine, they were attacked by about 100 strikers. Stones and rocks were thrown at the men in the car and two of the workmen were severely cut about the head. Sheriff Harvey, who was on the car, ordered the engineer to stop, and as he and a few deputies stepped from the coach, the attacking party scattered in all directions. Two pistol shots were heard, but which side fired them is not known.

A SOLDIER SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

Committed by President McKinley—Culpit Committed Criminal Assault.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Private Frank Mills, Company I, Twenty-third infantry, was convicted by court martial at Cebu, P. I., on the charge of criminal assault and sentenced to be "shot to death with musketry." The case having been submitted to the president for his action, he commuted the sentence to "dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowance and confined at hard labor in a penitentiary for the period of 20 years."

The penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been designated by the war department as the place of confinement.

Condemned Great Britain's Policy. Cape Town, Oct. 6.—The presbytery of the Dutch Reformed church, by a vote of 23 against 4, adopted a resolution strongly condemning Great Britain's policy in South Africa.

STRIKE CRISIS NEAR.

Up to President Mitchell For a Decision.

HE IS OPPOSED BY HIS ADVISERS.

They Don't Want the Ten Per Cent Offer Accepted, While the President Favors Taking It, and Working For More Concessions Later On.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—The crisis in the coal miners strike is approaching. Both sides are playing a waiting game and each imagine that it has the winning card up its sleeve.

The statement of President Maxwell, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, that the companies have made all the concessions they propose to make, bears out the statement that the companies would not offer any additional inducements for the men to return to work. The report from Scranton is also significant. It is said that the individual operators will all fall in line and give their employees the 10 per cent increase granted by the big companies. A well known operator said that there was an understanding at the meeting of the representatives of the big companies and the individual operators in this city last Tuesday. According to the understanding the notices of increase were not to be posted all at the same time, but gradually. This part of the program has now been carried out. The companies and nearly all the operators are now in line for a 10 per cent increase.

It is now up with President Mitchell to decide what he is going to do in the matter. If he delays action, with the idea in view that the operators will make a better offer, he is liable to delay a settlement of the strike indefinitely. An analysis of the 10 per cent increase offered shows that the average miner's wages would not be increased 10 per cent should he return to work, but it is argued that it is better than nothing; that it is a victory after all for the strikers; that it is the entering wedge, and that if the United Mine Workers keep their organization intact, they can compel the operators to make further concessions in the years to come.

It is said that President Mitchell takes this same view of the situation himself. And it is only natural that he should. If the strikers accept the offer of 10 per cent increase, then it is a victory for Mitchell. If they do not accept it and the strike is fought to a finish and the men beaten in the end, it will be a defeat for the leader of the miners. It is known, however, that some of President Mitchell's advisers are against settlement on the 10 per cent basis. They argue that the companies will do better. But Mitchell says nay. It now remains to be seen who will win, Mitchell or his cabinet.

Hazleton, Oct. 6.—A Pardee & company, operating the Cranberry and the Crystal Ridge mines and employing about 1,000 men, posted a notice at its collieries of an advance of 10 per cent in wages. The notice reads:

"This company makes the following announcement to its mine employees: 'It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay to its mine employees on and after October 1, and until further notice, a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received.'

Note—it is understood in the foregoing that powder will be sold to miners for \$1.50 per keg and that the difference between this rate and the old rate of \$2.75 shall be taken into account in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent noted above for this class of work.

(Signed) "A. Pardee & Company."

This is the first individual operator in the Lehigh region that has granted this advance and it is believed to indicate that all of the individual operators have agreed to pay the advance.

A meeting was held in Pardee's office of the general superintendents of all the individual collieries in this region. It is not known what action was taken, but it is believed they discussed the question of posting similar notices at all collieries.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 6.—According to the statement of President T. H. Watkins, of the committee which went to New York to demand better terms for the individual operators, the latter will, today, join with the big companies in posting notices of the 10 per cent offer with which it is hoped to end the strike.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of a meeting of the individual operators held in two sections simultaneously in this city, and in Hazleton. The Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley men met in Mr. Watkins' office and the Lehigh valley men in Hazleton. The meeting was to hear the report of the committee on what it had been able to do in the way of securing concessions from the carrying companies. Mr. Watkins, R. G. Brooks and M. S. Kemmerer reported to the Scranton meeting. Dr. Howe and Mr. Pardee reported at Hazleton.

There were present at the Scranton meeting representatives of nearly all the mining companies concerned in the two valleys.

The Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania and New York, Ontario and Western coal departments were not represented. They have declared that if the others was accepted, E. L. Fuller, Fuller Coal company, said he did not know whether or not he would post the notices, but supposed he would join in the offer if it was accepted.

What impelled the individual operators to call off their revolt was not given out. Mr. Watkins said the committee had not secured any concessions from the carriers, but he left it to be inferred that he was advised in a roundabout way that the individual operators would not be made to suffer from being called upon to grant increased wages, to help the big companies settle the strike.

Called Upon to Oppose Bryan.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6.—The executive committee of the national Democratic committee issued an address to the national Democracy, the Gold Democrats of the United States, calling on them to oppose Bryan.

DISPOSES OF MILLIONS.

Will of A. M. Byers Filed For Probate.

Bequests to Wife and Children and Relatives.

Pittsburg, Oct. 6.—The will of the late Alexander M. Byers was filed for probate by Attorney D. T. Watson. The actual value of the estate is not estimated in the application for letters of administration. The bond is for \$2,000,000, and guarantees that J. D. Lyon and Dallas C. Byers will faithfully perform their duties as administrators.

The will was made April 28, 1892, and witnessed by Attorney Watson, George P. Graver and L. H. Matthews. The testator, by his will, appointed J. D. Laying, E. M. Byers, his brother, now deceased, and Martha F. Byers, widow of the testator, executors. Owing to the death of Mr. Byers and other causes Mrs. Byers and Mr. Laying renounced their right to letters testamentary and the heirs of the estate agreed that letters of administration can testamento annex should issue to the persons already named.

The trustees are authorized to carry on the business of the firm of A. M. Byers & Co. as well as the individual business of the Girard Iron company until his youngest son, Frederick Byers, arrives at the age of 21. The trustees are to receive the entire income from the estate, as well as his share of the net profits of A. M. Byers & Co., and all of the profits of the Girard Iron company. The trustees are to pay in quarterly installments \$50,000 every year to the wife of the testator for her maintenance and the keeping up of the home until the youngest son is of legal age.

As the sons become of age he directs that such of them as desire may be employed in some suitable capacity in the business of A. M. Byers & Co. or the Girard Iron company, their salaries until they become of age to be fixed at \$5,000 yearly. Those sons who may not desire to enter the employment of one of these two concerns, when they reach legal age, are to receive the sum of \$2,000 yearly.

With regard to his daughter, Maud, the will states that if she is not married at the time of his death, she is to receive from the trustees her trousseau, the furnishings of her house, the sum of \$25,000, and if the mother thinks it necessary, the trustees are to increase this sum to \$30,000. From the time of her marriage until the youngest son is of legal age the trustees are to pay her yearly, in quarterly installments, \$10,000 for her support and maintenance, and if she thinks this is not enough, and her mother agrees with her, this sum is to be increased to \$15,000.

If any of the sons marry before the legal age of the youngest, the trustees shall pay to them \$10,000 for their marriage expenses and furnishings of their homes, and their salaries shall be increased to \$10,000 a year, while any son not in the employ of the father's business shall have his allowance increased to \$4,000.

The revenues of certain investments are left to certain relatives. It is provided that his brother, Samuel Byers, of Greenfield, Mercer county, is to receive \$1,500 a year salary, if employed in any of the testator's concerns, if not, he is to receive \$1,000 a year.

The testator directs that should his daughter, Maud, marry and leave surviving her a husband, she may by will, whether she leaves children or not, give him not to exceed a one-fourth value of her trust estate.

A conservative estimate of the estate is said to be \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

NOME BEACH WORKED OUT.

U. S. Mint Representative Sends Discouraging News From Alaska.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Cabell Whitehead, assayer of the mint and at present acting as expert special agent of the mint bureau at Nome City, Alaska, in a report dated Sept. 3 to Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, says that the Nome beach has been worked out practically and that some of the sluices have not paid expenses.

The entire beach product for the year is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Much of the gold dust in circulation in Nome, Mr. Whitehead says, comes from Dawson.

Vardon Won From Taylor.

Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 6.—Harry Vardon won the open golf championship from J. H. Taylor by two strokes, 313 to 315. Others in the game were: David Bell, Midlothian, 323; L. Auchterlonie, Glenview, 327; Willie Smith, Midlothian, 329; George Low, Dyke Meadow, 331; Tom Hutchinson, Shinnecock, 333; Harry Turpie, Edgewater, 334; C. B. MacDonald, former amateur champion, led the amateurs with 325.

McVeagh to Support McKinley.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—In a letter to the Ledger Wayne MacVeagh, who was ambassador to Italy under President Cleveland, gives reasons for his intention to support McKinley.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Wheat was irregular Friday, but turned firm toward the end on good cash demand and in sympathy with the strength of October pork. November closed 3/4 over Thursday. Corn closed unchanged, oats 1/4 lower

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Congressman R. W. Taylor and the Hon. L. C. Laylin will address a Republican meeting at Wilmett on Wednesday evening, October 10.

Leaders of the Epworth League of the First M. M. church for the present month are Adam Knight, Mrs. Charles Brown, Miss Emma Crooks and Miss Cora Penberthy.

J. F. Thompson has moved his family from Wilmett to this city. They will reside in the Crooks property in West Main street. Mr. Thompson is in the employ of H. E. Stinson.

John F. Thompson and family moved to Massillon on Wednesday. The town lost a good citizen, but Mr. Thompson was compelled to seek employment elsewhere—Wilmett Review.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fletcher gave a dinner of eight covers at their McLain street residence, on Friday evening, in honor of Miss Inez Jones, whose marriage to Mr. L. G. Tudor, of Pittsburgh, will take place on October 10.

The congregation of St. Joseph's church has completed arrangements for the presentation of moving pictures of Pope Leo XIII and of scenes from the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, at the church on the evening of Oct. 11.

The finishing department of the American Tin Plate Company's plant at Niles was started on Thursday, and over five hundred men are now employed at these works. Orders booked ahead will keep the plant in steady operation for some time.

Rosa Gruber, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Gruber, residing on the Levi Volkmar farm, fell from a fence Thursday afternoon and sustained a fracture of her right leg between the knee and hip. Dr. Williamson was called.

The ticket sale for the season's lectures is proving very satisfactory to the association. Mario the magician, who will conduct the first of the series of entertainments will be at the Armory on October 19, and will be greeted by a crowded house.

point to Bradford. In Akron she obtained a little assistance and at Canton the police bought her food and a ticket to Massillon. Township Trustee Elsas was called, and he provided the woman with a railway ticket to Orrville. She gave her name as Mrs. Fay Leuttille, and said she was 63 years old.

MEN OUT AT LATTIMER.

Two Thousand Miners Induce Them to Cease Work.

HAZELTON, Oct. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Two thousand strikers, accompanied by fifty women, the latter in wagons and headed by "Mother Jones," marched from McAdoo into Lattimer early this morning and completely tied up the two collieries of Pardie & Company. Sheriff Harvey and a strong force of deputies were at Lattimer and kept the marchers on the move, but the effect on the men who have been working was astonishing. The marchers left early in the morning, and when the whistles blew not a man responded. The sheriff feared a clash would occur, and telephoned to General Corbin for troops. The general directed him to present the facts to the governor, and let him order the troops to Lattimer, but as yet no such order has been received.

Shamokin—Only a few men responded to the whistle for work at the North Franklin mine, at Treverton, this morning, and the managers decided not to attempt to work.

SERKTON—In compliance with the agreement of the individual coal operators' association, covering the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, notices have been posted, identical with those issued in the Hazelton district, offering a ten per cent. increase, beginning October 1. The operators believe this will end the strike within a week, or as soon as the miners fully understand its purpose. The miners still adhere to their determination not to return to work until ordered to do so by the national officers, or by a convention of delegates from all the mines involved in the strike.

DUKE'S LIBERALITY.

A Tobacco King's Presents to a Methodist College.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Trinity College, Methodist, at Durham, N. C., today received a gift of one hundred thousand dollars from Washington Duke, the wealthy tobacco manufacturer. He had previously given four hundred thousand to the college, and another member of the family had given one hundred thousand dollars. A library building to cost one hundred thousand dollars is now being built by Mr. Duke.

ROOSEVELT'S ESCORT.

Prominent Men Accompany Him to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Hanna and Messrs. Stewart, Kernen, New, Heath and a considerable delegation left this morning for DeKalb, Ill., to escort Governor Roosevelt to this city, where he will speak tonight.

ENGLAND FALLS INTO LINE. Accepts the Terms of Germany's Last Note.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[By Associated Press]—It is understood by the associated press that Lord Salisbury today answered and accepted Germany's last note.

TWELVE JURORS.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 6.—[By Associated Press]—At noon today when court adjourned twelve jurors had been accepted, but the defense was allowed till 2 o'clock to prepare a witness as to the qualification of one of the jurors.

The best method of cleaning the liver is the use of the famous pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Esses. Easy to take. Never gripe. Rider & Snyder, Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

It Heals the Lungs.

When suffering from a racking cough, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved and a warm, grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced. Rider & Snyder.

Torturing skin eruptions, burns and sores are soothed at once and promptly healed by applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for piles. Beware of worthless counterfeits. Rider & Snyder; Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

Bright's Disease.

High living, intemperance, exposure and many other things bring on Bright's disease. Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent Bright's disease and all other kidney or bladder disorders, if taken in time. Rider & Snyder.

A dispatch from Shanesville, in Tuscarawas county, says: "A series of petty robberies have been taking place in this vicinity for the past two years which culminated Monday night in the breaking open of the grist mill safe of Troyer & Mast. From Shanesville the criminals proceeded to Sugarcreek, blowing open the safe of Hostetter & Co., clothiers, and breaking into the W. & L. E. depot. How much booty was secured is not exactly known."

An aged woman, worn and wan, Saturday morning asked Policeman Ertle for information as to the road to Orrville, to which place she intended to walk. She said she was without money and her only relatives lived fourteen miles away in Wayne county. Her story was that she had been called to Elyria by the death of a son, and that while there her little sum of money became exhausted, and she could not appeal to her relatives, who have little enough for themselves. From Elyria she walked to Cleveland, and from that

HURT EASTERN BUSINESS.

But Failure to Settle Strike Apparently Had No Effect West and South.

The Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade today said in part: The anthracite coal settlement has been delayed another week, and the effect upon business in the east is more apparent, though distribution in the west and south seems no less active. Seasonable weather in the east would quickly aid matters. Prices are slightly lower in iron, wool, coal and sugar, but the produce and textile markets are firm and in all departments of business an effort by distributors to increase transactions would quickly advance prices. There is little ordering ahead in any kind of merchandise, but steel rail makers look for contracts for about 2,000,000 tons after election. Rain is needed in the south and on the North Atlantic coast, but in the southwest rains have checked cotton picking.

The most interesting financial development was the further drop of one cent in sterling exchange, completing a decline of two cents in two weeks, without any important change in our money market. At the same time London rates for discounts have strengthened materially, though the Bank of England made no change in its rate, in which an advance had been expected. Heavy foreign buying of cotton has outweighed all other influences and there is insufficient demand for regular remittance to absorb com-

Most manufacturing concerns are de-

laying extensive production until after election. Pig iron has declined on small orders, and was also depressed by the cut in southern freight rates. Finished material and structural lines are steady, and export buying does much to prevent dullness. Contracts for cars, bridges and plates for ship building were signed during the week, and rails were sold at \$26 to domestic roads, while a small amount was taken by Italy. Sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets were 3,117,265 pounds, exceeding every week since August, but still insignificant compared with last year, and Coates Bros.' average price of 100 grades on October 1 was 19.64 cents, against 20.37 Sept. 1.

Wheat is steady. For the week Atlantic exports were 3,222,994 bushels, four included, against 3,562,062 in 1899. After the end of September there was a decline in the price of corn for the current month's delivery, but elevator prices remained firm, and receipts for the week were only 4,840,002 bushels, against 7,079,540 last year, while Atlantic exports were 2,144,610 bushels, against 2,992,282 a year ago. Lower stocks at Chicago caused a sharp rise in prices of pork products.

Failures for the week were 208 in the United States, against 134 last year, and 23 in Canada against 20 last year. Carried Bullet Thirty-eight Years.

After carrying a Union bullet in his body for 38 years General R. N. Richbourg of Montgomery, S. C., has got rid of it. He commanded the Fourth Brigade, South Carolina militia, was twice wounded at the battle of Frazer's Farm, June 27, 1862, and while charging the breastworks a bullet struck him full in the breast. The other day at Montgomery he felt a pain in his back, and that night he placed a drawing plaster to the spot where there was inflammation. The next morning the pain was relieved and, taking off the plaster, he found the bullet sticking to it.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports from the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

Open-High-Low-Close

	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
American Tobacco	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Atchison (Pctd.)	73 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
O. B. & Q.	125 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Federal Steel	33 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
U. S. Leather (Pctd.)	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Manhattan	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Missouri Pacific	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Louisville & Nashville	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Northern Pacific, pfd 6 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2

CHICAGO.

Open-High-Low-Close

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Mov.	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Corn	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Nov. 1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Oats	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Oct.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nov.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pork	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Jan.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Jan.	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

TOLEDO, Oct. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 80.

The editor of the Fordville, Ky., Miscellaneous, writes as a postscript to a business letter: "I was cured of kidney trouble by taking Foley's Kidney Cure." Rider & Snyder; Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, especially consumption, excess and indigestion.

**60 PILLS
50 CTS.**

**Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH
(YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results**

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicose, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paroxysms, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Quinine. By mail in plain package, \$6.00 per box, 6 boxes or \$35.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

**NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon, Ohio.

WASHINGTOM, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Gentlemen.—Our family realize so much from the use of Grain-o that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but Grain-o I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health.

C. F. MYERS.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure—Doan's Ointment. 50 cents.

No other pills can equal DeWitt's Little Erys, for promptness, certainty and efficiency. Rider & Snyder, and Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

Sick Headache and Neuralgia

are speedily cured by Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. 10 and 25c. at druggists. Sold by all druggists.

This is the season when mothers are alarmed on account of croup. It is quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, which children like to take. Rider & Snyder, and Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

It is exasperating to one who has used Foley's Honey and Tar and knows what it will do, to have a dealer recommend something else as "just the same" or "just as good" for colds, coughs, croup, la grippe, etc. Rider & Snyder.

Every family should have its household medicine chest, and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine-Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs and colds.

It is well to know that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will heal a burn and stop the pain at once. It will cure eczema and skin diseases and ugly wounds and sores. It is a certain cure for piles. Counterfeits may be offered you. See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Rider & Snyder; Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street.

To Stop a Cold.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. Take nothing else. Rider & Snyder.

Don't be deceived or lured by people who claim the discovery of some hitherto unknown herb or root in swamps or on some mountain or prairie, for the cure of kidney or bladder troubles. Any doctor or druggist will tell you such claims are fraudulent. Foley's Kidney Cure simply contains remedies that are recognized by the most skillful physicians as the best for these complaints, so don't be credulous or foolish. Rider & Snyder.

Read the "want" columns daily?

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

	77
Hay, per ton	16 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	22-25
Clever Seed	4 50-5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu.	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-